

The stage has been set for what may be a real political circus as Congress goes into its post-convention, clean-up session.

As was speculated, the presidential candidates of the two major parties will face each other in the Senate. In addition, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) will be on hand in his role as Majority Leader of the Senate.

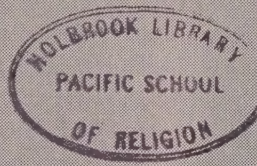
The cast chosen and the stage set, the plot thickens. But we will not know before the performance whether we are to have comedy, tragedy or the drama of a Congress hard at work trying to complete a vital legislative program.

Vice-President Nixon, June 30, predicted that Congress was not likely to act "intelligently" or "responsibly" after the conventions. However, both Democratic nominees, sitting in the Senate, are now under the gun to produce leadership and results. This would not seem to pose too difficult a task with the Democrats holding a two-to-one majority in the Senate.

Much depends, however, on the cooperation of Democratic conservatives in allowing even a minimum program to receive attention in the three week session. It was the Southern Democratic contingent that wrecked the post-convention congressional session in 1948 by filibustering against anti-lynch legislation. Their action helped President Truman brand that Republican Congress with his "do nothing" label. Now their own party will be on trial, and the Democratic conservatives will face a more difficult decision.

Action on several major bills—medical care for the aged, housing, aid to education, minimum wage and foreign aid appropriations—is expected before the projected Sept. 3

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Dateline

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adjournment of the 86th Congress. Here is a thumbnail sketch of three of the most crucial:

The most important piece of unfinished business with which the reconvened Congress must deal is a bill providing foreign aid funds for fiscal year 1961, which began July 1, 1960.

The House of Representatives June 17 passed and sent to the Senate a bill calling for the expenditure of \$3,584,500,000, about 15 per cent less than the President had requested. Basic cuts in the economic portion of the Mutual Security Program included \$150,000,000 ripped off the Administration request for the Development Loan Fund. Twenty-two million was sliced from technical co-operation part of the program and the special assistance request was trimmed by \$62 million.

The Senate Appropriations committee has completed hearings on mutual security appropriations but has not yet reported a bill to the Senate. It is expected that the Senate will restore some of the House cuts and then a conference between the two bodies will split the difference between the House and Senate figures.

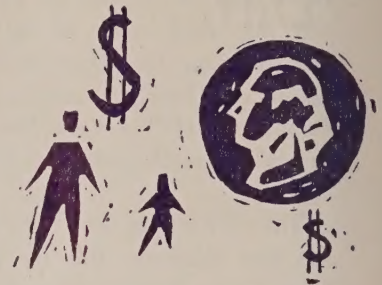
The first federal-aid-to-education bill ever passed by the House of Representatives was tied up shortly before the recess when the House Rules committee refused to let it go to a conference where differences between it and a Senate-passed bill could be ironed out.

The House bill would authorize grants to the states of \$325 million a year for four years for school construction only. The Senate proposal would provide \$900 million a year for two years for construction or teachers' salaries or both.

The Administration is happy with neither bill. Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Arthur S. Flemming has criticized the House bill because it does not provide for the allocation of proportionately larger sums to the poorer states where the need is

greatest. The Senate bill conflicts with the Administration's position that federal funds should be made available for construction purposes only, not for teachers' salaries.

The vote of the House Rules committee was seven to five against a conference to work out a compromise



bill. Southern Democratic and Republican members of the committee joined forces to oppose the conference.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex) is reported to have suggested that the Rules committee action would be reversed, though he didn't say how this would be done. Vice-President Nixon is expected to "urge" Republican members of the committee to vote to send the bill to conference if the "end result" would be acceptable to the President.

Minimum wage legislation is one of the "must" items on the Democratic nominees' list of minimum accomplishment for the three week session.

The Democratic standard-bearer is co-sponsoring with Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore) a bill which would extend Fair Labor Standards act coverage to five million more workers and increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour.

Just before leaving for the political conventions, the House of Representatives passed a bill raising the minimum wage for workers now covered from \$1 to \$1.15 per hour, and bring 1.4 million employees of interstate retail enterprises under the law. However, those newly covered by the FLSA would receive only a \$1 minimum and no overtime.

Whether minimum wage legislation which heretofore couldn't be moved for months, can be wrapped up in three weeks remains to be seen.

Differences in the Communist Camp



In the midst of an election year and all of the excitement it brings, most Americans are likely to overlook important developments in the communist world.

Although some American authorities have openly speculated about the possibility of a power clash developing between the Communist People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R., not so many have dwelt on the possible growth of a deep ideological conflict among the communist leaders. The meeting of communist leaders in Bucharest in June revealed a cleavage between Chinese and Russian interpreters of Marx, Engels and Lenin.

Nikita Khrushchev is regarded by the U.S.S.R. as the leading doctrinal authority of world communism. But in China and other parts of Asia, Mao Tse-tung is held in high regard as a political theoretician.

The fact that the Soviet revolution is more than 40 years old, that the Russian nation has taken its place among the more highly developed nations of the world, and that the Soviet economy, armed forces and world prestige give the U.S.S.R. a stake in the established order—all these affect the interpretations Premier Khrushchev places upon Marxist-Leninist doctrines.

Chinese economy underdeveloped

On the other hand, the underdeveloped economy of China, the newness of her revolution, her inferior power status, and her uncertain role in the family of nations combine to affect the interpretations of Marxist-Leninist doctrine by Mao Tse-tung and his associates. Chinese reaction against earlier economic exploitations and racial discrimination suffered at the hands of the West serves to intensify the sharpness of Chinese Communist thinking in its relationships with the Western powers.

These differences are reflected in the assertion by Russian leaders that the Soviet model of economic planning and development is both authentic and superior. The commune system which is so important in the Chinese Communist program is regarded by these Russian leaders as outmoded.

In 1956, Khrushchev rejected the Leninist idea that war between the communist and capitalist nations was inevitable. Despite occasional readjustments to policies based on this idea, the Chinese Communists still hold to Lenin's position.

The words of Khrushchev himself are worth noting in this matter: "We live in a time when we have neither Marx nor Engels nor Lenin with us. If we act like children who, studying the alphabet, compile words from letters, we shall not go very far.

"Based on Marxist-Leninist teachings, we must think for ourselves, we must thoroughly study life, analyze the present situation and draw conclusions that are useful to the common cause of communism."

It is not necessary to believe that the Soviet leaders are about to abandon communism in order to recognize the importance of this new division in the communist world. The challenge presented by totalitarian ideology is serious enough, but the united support of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China for a program of communization of the world is the factor which magnifies the danger greatly.

Chinese, Soviet policies differ

It is entirely conceivable, perhaps even likely, that there will be growing differences between Soviet policies and ideology on the one hand and Chinese policies and ideology on the other. The United States and its allies should carefully review their own policies in an effort to avoid actions which would

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serve to consolidate and solidify the world communist movement.

No doubt there will be many who will argue that a "hard line" against both the U.S.S.R. and Communist China is the way to oppose the communist challenge. It seems ironic that such a policy may actually frustrate natural tendencies working in our favor and serve to strengthen communist solidarity and power instead of weakening it.

Sit-in Resolution adopted by NCC

The General Board of the National Council of Churches adopted on June 2, 1960, a resolution on the sit-in demonstrations.

Whereas, the "sit-in" demonstrations at lunch counters and libraries, which are being carried on by students and other people have focused the attention of the nation and the world on the injustices of racial segregation, and

Whereas, the convictions of these students and the nonviolent methods employed by them have challenged the Christian conscience not to compromise with racial segregation on any basis, and

Whereas, by participating in this movement many of the students see themselves as making a witness which grows out of their Christian faith, and

Whereas, the fundamental rights of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, and freedom of action within the bounds established by the law of the land permit all persons to demonstrate in a dignified and nonviolent manner in promotion of goals within the field of conscience, and

Whereas, the spiritual, legal, moral and theological issues, such as the relationships of Christians to law and civil order, nonviolent protest and passive resistance, as well as freedom of belief, speech and association, involved in these demonstrations have an important bearing on responsible Christian action, and

Whereas, a number of member communions of the National Council of Churches have expressed their concern for the students involved in these "sit-in" demonstrations at lunch counters and libraries and have urged that their fellow Christians work for the achievement of desegregation, and

Whereas, the General Board of the National Council of Churches in its pronouncement of June 11, 1952, on *The Churches and Segregation* said that one function of the church is "to create a new society wherein . . . men will find a favorable environment within which to live their Christian convictions," and pledged to "work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated community,"

Therefore, be it resolved that the General Board of the National Council of Churches:

1) Recognizes that the orderly, nonviolent demon-

With the election campaign in progress in the United States and with foreign policy an important issue in the great debate, proposals from church groups for a review and revision of U.S. policy in the Far East are most pertinent. The opening of opportunities for communication and travel, the permitting of trade with Communist China on the same basis as with other communist countries, and an effort to find an international solution for the future of Formosa are steps policymakers should consider most seriously.—H. W.

strations that have taken place to date are expressions of just and righteous indignation against laws, customs and traditions which violate human personality as well as efforts to bring these laws, customs and traditions into conformity with the law of God which recognizes the dignity and worth of each and every person;

2) Recognizes that nonviolent protest and passive resistance in response to what is felt to be an unjust civil order are, to the extent to which the people participating are willing to accept the legal, punitive consequences of their disobedience, an affirmation of the rule of law. On the one hand, the General Board vigorously protests the unequal enforcement of the law; on the other hand, it shares with those participating in the demonstrations the conviction that the law must be enforced. Nonviolent protest can be a means to demonstrate not against the rule of law or custom, but against the wrongness of particular laws or customs; it can be used responsibly, and with restraint as a vehicle for seeking a less discriminatory civil order but not for the destruction of the civil order itself;

3) Urges that Christians individually and through their churches and colleges express sympathetic concern for the students whose firm commitment to justice causes them to endure humiliation, punishment and suffering as a consequence of protesting unjust laws, customs and traditions;

4) Recommends that churches and Christians support every effort to achieve just reconciliation of differences which would result in the elimination of racial segregation;

5) Urges churches and Christians to encourage merchants to establish services without discrimination and to support those who show willingness to do so;

6) Reaffirms its commitment to "work for a non-segregated church and a non-segregated community;"

7) Endorses the letter of its President to American Christians calling for understanding of the "sit-in" demonstrations and urging a "bold position of leadership in the struggle for justice in every area of the nation;"

8) Calls upon Christians to undertake with renewed vigor a thorough study of the spiritual, legal, moral and theological issues involved.

What happens to your tax dollar?

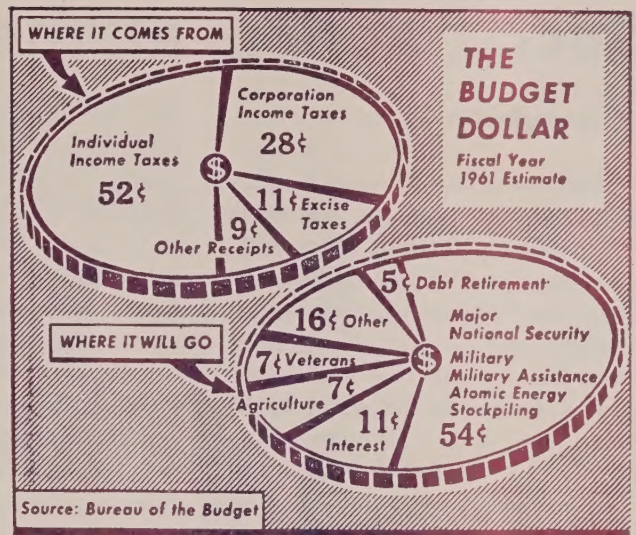


Chart above illustrates where the Federal tax dollar comes from and how it is spent.

In 1959, Congress appropriated more than \$82 billion for government expenditures, or \$1.6 billion more than in 1958. This amounts to \$465 for each man, woman and child in the United States. Some important components are:

- **\$51.6 billion**, or \$291 per capita, is allocated to defense and veterans affairs. These activities received even more last year when the government embarked on a crash program to catch up with Soviet Sputniks and Congress gave the President more money than he requested for the Department of Defense. Part of the current reduction is due to Congressional cuts in foreign military aid and defense support.

Nevertheless, the new appropriations allow for even greater emphasis on long range ballistic missiles, limited war capability and anti-submarine warfare. According to Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R-Mass.), the appropriation "emphasizes offense and avoids overemphasis on defense in order to give us the greatest deterrent forces for our dollars invested." Yet Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) has expressed concern about the "skyrocketing" cost of military personnel. By the 1970s retirement pay alone will cost about \$2 billion a year.

- **Interest on the public debt**, which is predominantly war debt, is estimated at \$9 billion. The \$1.4 billion increase over 1958 is largely due to sharply higher interest rates.

- **Agricultural programs** are allotted \$4.3 billion; 73 per cent of this total is to cover losses on price support programs and reimburse the Commodity Credit corporation for sales of surplus commodities for foreign currencies.

- **Social security, health, education and welfare** receive \$4.2 billion, \$571 million more than in 1958. This increase is allocated in large part to medical research, education activities and legally required increases in public assistance grants to the states. Much of it was enacted over presidential protests.

- **Appropriations for foreign aid and technical assistance** total \$2.2 billion, some \$700 million above 1958. Much of this increase is for development loans; some of these loans will be restricted to purchasers of American goods and services. All UN programs received only \$117 million, or a contribution of about 66 cents from each individual in the United States. The exchange of persons program, which helped finance

the travel of 7,754 educators, students and specialists in the year ending June 30, 1959, was cut six per cent by Congress.

This is only the distribution of regular and supplemental funds voted by Congress in 1959. It does not contain a breakdown of the \$9.5 billion of permanent appropriations which will be used in large part for interest on the already mentioned national debt. Expenditures can also come from:

- 1) Unexpended balances—funds appropriated in one year and carried over to succeeding years. An estimated \$72.2 billion was carried into fiscal 1960.

- 2) Further supplemental appropriations. The Administration has announced that an additional \$.8 billion will be requested for fiscal 1960.

- 3) Loan funds—to finance such programs as rural electrification, veterans housing and the Tennessee Valley Authority. These total \$1.7 billion at present.

- 4) Contract authority by which agencies can make a contract before an appropriation is made. This is estimated at \$.5 billion for fiscal 1960.

Social action at the Central Jurisdiction

by Daniel Lyman Ridout

The Central Jurisdictional Conference, meeting at Cory Methodist church, Cleveland, Ohio, July 13-17, came to grips with the problems related to "wholesale" transfer of churches and Annual Conferences across jurisdictional lines and arrived at what seemed to the writer to be logical and admirable decisions on the issues.

We have said many times that an all-inclusive church could be achieved in our Methodism with greater speed if we Negroes knew exactly what we wanted, and agreed upon it. The symbol of segregation suggested in the Central Jurisdictional arrangement has been repulsive to Negroes from the beginning. But, if the choice had been left to Negroes to make, they would doubtless have devised a similar arrangement. It is basically true that the Central Jurisdictional is *per se* no more a segregated structure than are our Annual Conferences and local church congregations.

The 1960 Central Jurisdictional Conference was faced with challenges greater than any in its 20-year history. Heretofore, we could talk in vague generalities, more or less; this time we had to do or die. We were up against the real thing.

Invitations extended

The West Wisconsin Annual Conference of the North Central Jurisdiction, at its June, 1960, meeting, had voted to seek admission to the Central Jurisdiction. It was a noble adventure to do something about the much talked about abolition of that controversial racial unit. The Northwestern Jurisdiction had invited the Delaware and Washington Annual Conferences, which lie principally within its territory, to come over. The North Central Jurisdiction had voted to ask the St. Louis Area (CJ) conferences within its geographical territory to transfer.

More significantly, as reported in July 15 *Contact-Concern*, the Louisi-

ana Annual Conference (CJ) had voted to seek admission to the South Central Jurisdiction, in which geographical territory it is situated.

All these actions were taken to help realize the provisions of Amendment IX to the Methodist Constitution and to accomplish eventually the "abolition of the Central Jurisdiction." All were conditioned upon the appointment of committees to study the problems relating to transfer. None anticipated results before 1964 or later.

Committee appointed

In Cleveland the Central Jurisdiction appointed a special committee to study these several invitations. The committee was headed by Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Atlanta's Clark College and secretary of the 1956-60 jurisdictional study commission. It was in most capable hands.

Other committee members of the last quadrennial study commission

delphia, Pa. Also on the committee was Mrs. Martin L. Harvey, mortician of Jackson, Miss.

Recommendations made

The committee recommended the following:

1) That the Central Jurisdictional Conference record its recognition of the inevitability of the abolition of the Central Jurisdiction as a racial unit in the structure of The Methodist Church, and express its willingness and intention to help develop satisfactory plans and procedures to abolish the Central Jurisdiction with as much speed as sound and satisfactory planning may permit.

2) That the Central Jurisdiction look with favor upon the actions taken by (1) the West Wisconsin Annual Conference; (2) the Northwestern Jurisdictional Conference; (3) the North Central Jurisdictional Conference, and (4) the Louisiana Annual Conference (CJ), approving in principle these actions.

3) That the Central Jurisdiction extend invitations to Annual Conferences and churches in other jurisdictions to join areas and conferences within the Central Jurisdiction, recognizing that Amendment IX provides for transfers into as well as transfer out of the Central Jurisdiction.

Problems to be studied

The conference approved the above recommendations and created a jurisdictional study committee for the quadrennium 1960-64, made up of one representative from each area, without regard to orders, appointed by the College of Bishops, to work in cooperation with the General Conference Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations, and to study the broader aspects of problems and adjustments, as follows:

a) Study the administrative structure of the Central Jurisdiction.

b) Examine and analyze the socioeconomic forces and factors that affect significantly the local churches,



were: Dr. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Dr. C. M. Luster, District superintendent, Houston, Tex., and the following members of the 1960-64 General Conference Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations: Mrs. Louis H. Fields, Frankfort, Ky.; Prof. John T. King, Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; the Rev. D. R. Fletcher, Phila-

agencies and institutions of the Central Jurisdiction.

c) Take an inventory of the amount and value of real and personal property of churches, organizations, agencies and institutions (excluding institutions of higher education) of the Central Jurisdiction.

d) Analyze the proposals, recommendations, and actions of the Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Rela-

tions as they relate to or involve the Central Jurisdiction.

e) Study any other matters that, in the judgment of the committee, have or may be expected to have a significant bearing on the status of the Central Jurisdiction.

The committee was granted a budget of \$2,000 annually for the quadrennium, and granted the privilege of seeking further financial assistance

from agencies of the church or from philanthropic foundations "to carry on the necessary studies of the problems incident to the dissolution of the Central Jurisdiction."

It is the writer's opinion based on the foregoing, that the Central Jurisdiction has served its purpose well in developing "indigenous leadership" within the Negro constituency and is now deservedly and happily on its way out.

Social action at the Western Jurisdiction

by *Winston H. Taylor*

Creation of a new area and election of the first new bishop in eight years took the limelight of Western Jurisdictional Conference away from resolutions this year. One of the church's most loosely organized jurisdictions, the Western customarily leaves public pronouncements up to its Annual Conferences. The Episcopal Address, however, dealt strongly in several areas of social concern.

A memorial from Southern California-Arizona Conference which would have invited the New Orleans Area of the Central Jurisdiction to unite with the Western Jurisdiction found no support in committee. In almost completely revised form, it was adopted without debate by the delegates, expressing concern that "continuance of the Central Jurisdiction within the church is an affront to Christian conscience and mutes the witness of The Methodist Church in one of the most decisive moral issues of our times."

Barriers to integration

The action continued by expressing and urging support for the new Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations in its seeking of methods to facilitate abolishment of the Central Jurisdiction "as rapidly as possible." It urged Annual Conferences to invite into their membership Central Jurisdictional churches within their bounds, although the only three such churches involved are in Colorado and have been extended an

invitation by the Rocky Mountain Conference. It called also for the Western churches to aid in developing plans by which they could share in raising the level of Central Jurisdiction pastors' salaries and pension rates, which were cited as being among the barriers to integration.

The Episcopal Address by Bishop Donald H. Tippett of San Francisco pointed out that the Central Jurisdiction has given the Negro "more and better representation on the boards and commissions of the church than in any other denomination."

Said the bishop, "I cannot reconcile the segregation of one group of Methodists from all the rest by a color barrier with the lordship of Jesus Christ," therefore, "as soon as is practicable, the Central Jurisdiction must be dissolved and its members and churches assimilated." He added, "I hope that when the dissolution is complete we shall have discovered some way of maintaining the representation and leadership now enjoyed by the Central Jurisdiction."

Bishop Tippett recalled that other organizational integrations—with Oriental and Latin-American groups on the West Coast—have registered some gains but also "serious losses" in participation and fellowship.

Episcopal address emphases

Other points in the episcopal address included:

To ministers: "We are expected to deal with social, economic and polit-

ical matters but never as sociologists or economists or politicians but as ministers of Christ focusing the light of his teachings upon the darksome problems of our current existence."

"If Christ is to be Lord, the church dares not have less foresight than industry (which is tooling up now to meet demands of an average 28 per cent sales increase by 1965). It must gear up now for the anticipated population explosion." "The church must begin now to take such measures as will prepare her to provide such spiritual and intellectual resources for her people as will make them less dependent upon commercial amusements or other forms of organized recreation and more upon their own inner, creative powers and abilities."

To meet the changes resulting from more specialized and skilled work, automation and more employment of married women outside the home, "We call upon the leadership of the entire church to make concerted effort to discover ways and means of building Christian values into all such emerging conditions and to find improved methods of coping with divorce and juvenile delinquency, which are becoming by-products of the multi-earner family." "This is not to advise you to discard the old tried and true methods if they are working as successfully as they did in the past, however, if the best results are not forthcoming, we should be courageous enough and farsighted enough to try new methods."

Social action at the Southeastern Jurisdiction

by O. B. Fanning

Methodist bishops of the Southeastern Jurisdiction joined in criticizing as false propaganda claims that "the church is far behind all other agencies in plans for the betterment of the Negroes in our midst," in a statement at the quadrennial conference July 13-17 at Lake Junaluska, N. C.

Their 34,000 word Episcopal Message, prepared and read by Bishop Paul N. Garber of Richmond, Va. charged that "the South has often been criticized or misrepresented by certain political leaders of other sections, and by theoretical crusaders in the field of social relations."

The bishops added: "In a social order that has sometimes exploited him and often helped him, the Negro has made remarkable progress. We believe that the great body of our people earnestly desire to be Christ-like in attitude and action toward their Negro neighbors. Much remains to be done, and we cherish the hope that no tensions occasioned by current issues will retard the progress made in inter-racial understanding during the last generation."

Sectionalism reigned

Some observers felt that a sectional flag was hoisted high above the church flag when a majority of the 416 delegates voted to hold the 1964 Jurisdictional Conference within the Southeast instead of at the time and place of General Conference.

Other excerpts

Social service—"It is impossible for a real Methodist to hold a narrow view as to the obligations of a Christian . . . because John Wesley gave us our text for social service when he said: 'If a man would serve God, whom he has not seen, he must serve man whom he has seen.'"

Tolerance—"We have room, thank God, in Methodism for the conservative and the liberal, and also for that vast multitude who are more interested in fighting the good fight than

they are in fighting their fellow Methodists . . . We believe in a free pulpit, but we also believe in a free pew. The liberty we ask for preachers we gladly share with laymen."

Communism—"We live in an age when The Methodist Church is being assailed and it appears at times that an organized attempt is being made to cause Methodists to become suspicious of their fellow Methodists. Our laymen are being deluged with literature informing them that Methodism has become communistic, and much of this literature is prepared and subsidized by individuals and agencies which have a background of Fascism and McCarthyism. There is not one iota of truth to the continually repeated lie that Methodism is tinged with communism."

Alcohol—"In 1960 we see in America the ever growing power of the liquor traffic and the succumbing of good people to the glorified advertising of the use of alcoholic beverages in the press, on the film, by radio and television. What can we do? We can work toward stricter state and federal controls. Dr. Caradine Hooton says: "If we as a Methodist Church do not carry on a

vigorous program of education, commitment, rehabilitation and legislation, who will?" Why should not The Methodist Church in the Southeastern Jurisdiction, during this quadrennium, resolve that just as Wesley took the drunkards from the gutters in eighteenth century England and made twice-born men of them, we will render the same worthy service to the alcoholics of the twentieth century?"

Further action

In conference action, delegates voted:

1) That the Jurisdictional Council shall constitute six committees, including a Committee on Christian Social Concerns;

2) Elected 14 members—seven ministers and seven laymen—to the General Board of Christian Social Concerns;

3) Authorized the Jurisdictional College of Bishops and the Jurisdictional Commission on Inter-Jurisdictional Relations to "take such steps as may seem wise to achieve a more effective working relationship" with the areas and conferences of the Central Jurisdiction within the territory of the Southeast.

Workers turn down unions in 36 per cent of votes

In 1959 the National Labor Relations board conducted 5,428 representation elections, in which employees were given the opportunity, by secret ballot, to choose or reject a union as their bargaining agent. Out of the 385,794 votes cast in these elections, 137,927, or nearly 36 per cent, were cast for "no union." Of the workers who did choose to have a union represent them, 177,351 cast ballots for unions affiliated with the AFL-CIO, and 70,516 for unaffiliated unions.

In other words, more than one third of the workers, when given free choice by secret ballot, voted against union representation. As might be expected, the percentile rose in states such as Carolina and Florida, but in states like Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, in 1,211 elections in these states, in which 99,646 workers cast their ballots, the "no union" vote was as follows:

In Ohio, 11,689 out of a total of 28,705.

In Michigan, over 5,000 against 15,000.

In Illinois, 13,762 out of 33,333.

In Indiana, 3,736 out of 14,157.

In Wisconsin, 2,339 out of 7,885.

\$396,543 offering given

on Race Relations Sunday

The 1960 Methodist Race Relations Day offering totaled \$396,543, nearly \$5,000 less than last year, it has been announced.

The offering received in Methodist Churches across the country goes to the Negro colleges related to The Methodist Church. There are 12 Negro Colleges related to The Methodist Church, all of them in the South.

Contributions received

Most of the amount was contributed on Race Relations Sunday, Feb. 14, 1960, but contributions for the cause were received by the Methodist Board of Education for several months after the observance, according to Dr. James S. Thomas, Nashville, Board of Education staff member.

Dr. Thomas said he thought bad weather on Feb. 14 in much of the nation was a factor in the decreased giving this year.

The announcement was made at a July 23 meeting of presidents of Negro Methodist colleges. It was held in connection with the fifteenth Institute of Higher Education in Nashville, July 25-27.

Presidents commended

At the meeting, Dr. Thomas commended the presidents for their "courage and insight" in dealing with campus situations and attitudes brought about during the last year by changing race relations conditions in the South and in the world.

Also at the meeting, Dr. John O. Gross, Nashville, urged the presidents to strengthen their academic programs and the religious life at their schools during Methodism's 1960-64 quadrennium. He is general secretary of the division of higher education of the Methodist Board of Education.

Bishop Kennedy questions purpose of Hollywood movies

U.S. moviegoers and Hollywood producers must decide whether they want films to be for mass entertainment, or a kind of large-scale legitimate theater, Bishop Gerald Kennedy said in a front-page article in the July 1 *Daily Variety*.

Bishop Kennedy's comment on the dilemma of motion pictures was contained in a review of Hollywood's production of the Sinclair Lewis novel, *Elmer Gantry*.

Gantry, in the bishop's opinion, is "a foolish thing well done." It packs dramatic punch such as he has not seen recently, is well produced, has a

still popular religion in 1960, it is much later than we think."

Reflection of the times

In several ways, he continued, the picture is a reflection of the times. "The morals are all mixed up and mainly sentimental. The religion is cheap and unethical. The goal of life is successful notoriety and love is mostly illicit sex relations.

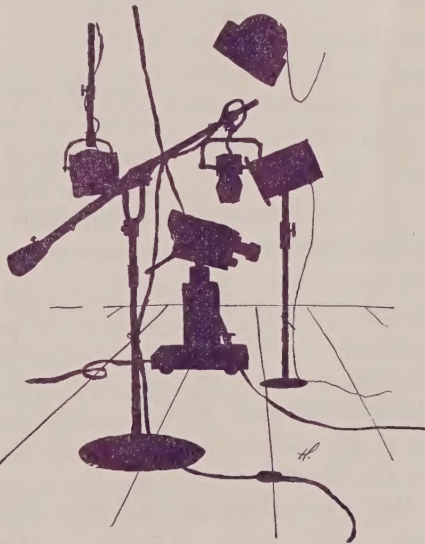
"It will please anyone who believes that religion is for the ignorant and that preachers are simply manipulators of undisciplined emotions. It will distress those who regard this kind of religion as an affront to God and man."

Freedom of stage

Bishop Kennedy said he believes Hollywood does not always need to make pictures for 12 year old minds. "Producers ought to have nearly the same freedom as the legitimate stage. But these pictures should be kept at home and restricted to mature audiences.

"If Hollywood wants to serve as mass entertainer and interpret American life, it must draw some lines. It must say there are some pictures it will not make."

Bishop Kennedy noted that *Elmer Gantry* included more than the novel, but maintained a sense of unit. "I thought it was less a caricature than Sinclair Lewis had created and more of a believable view of life. Besides *Gantry*, there is a lady evangelist who reminds us of a former resident of Los Angeles. She uses a method of healing which follows close upon that of a well known television personality. *Gantry*, like King David, is a sinner, but at the same time emotionally sensitive to the reality of God."



smoothly moving plot that "shows the touch of a great director."

Impression is distressing

But what kind of impression will this picture make on youngsters, and as interpreter of American life abroad? These are distressing questions to Bishop Kennedy.

To America's critics, he said, the picture will be a comfort, and a distress to her friends, "for if this is

Obscenity

in the

Mails

According to the annual report of the U.S. Chief Postal Inspector, a 23 per cent increase has occurred in the number of arrests for obscenity in the mail during the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1960.

Inspector David H. Stephens reported that his agents, aided by local police and FBI agents, made 9,113 arrests for violation of fraud and mailability laws in the last 12 months. An even sharper increase—33 per cent—occurred in the number of arrests for using the mails to defraud, he reported.

There also was a large volume of arrests for operating lottery schemes by mail.

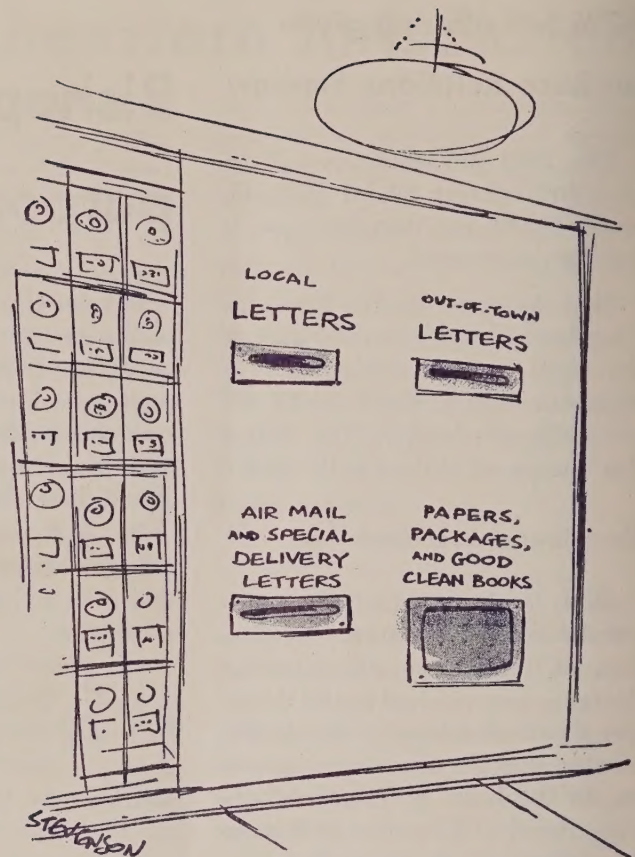
Monthly report

Meanwhile, in the department's monthly report on enforcement actions, it disclosed that its judicial officer has issued an obscenity order barring use of the mails to the Fairfax Record Sales company and Fax Record company of Los Angeles, Calif., charging that a record "Erotica, the Rhythms of Love" is obscene.

The department also indicated that postal inspectors can read foreign languages, as well as English, announcing a decision by its chief hearing examiner recommending an obscenity order against Telespano Productions of New York City. The examiner asserted that translations of the first 10 books listed in the complaint of postal inspectors were "so obscene and filthy as to be improper to spread them upon these pages."

Postmaster apprehended

In another action, the Post Office department acknowledged that it has apprehended one of its own postmasters engaging in smut peddling.



Acting Postmaster John H. Wells of Farhams, Mass., and his wife were arrested. Search of a safe in the post office revealed 1,000 obscene photos, postal inspectors declared. Wells has been relieved of his postal duties and has been convicted and fined \$2,000 in a Massachusetts court for possession of pornographic material.

Sharp crackdowns also have occurred against those accused of pandering to homosexual tastes. Henry Hoyt Sauer of New York, publisher of the magazine *Male Today*, has been arrested and charged with mailing pornographic material and also is being prosecuted under New York state law for operating a photo studio allegedly engaged in producing it.

Other convictions

Meanwhile, Dr. Herman L. Womack, former Washington, D.C., college professor, who was allegedly using a post office box located in the lobby of the Post Office department building itself, has been convicted on 29 counts for sale of nude male photos and has received a three year sentence. He had a mailing list of 40,000 names, postal inspectors reported.

Three year prison sentences have been meted out to Daniel L. Lowinger and Garland Couhtry of North Hollywood, Calif., for using the mail to distribute obscenity. Inspectors charged that Lowinger's Los Angeles printing company had turned out 4,000,000 circulars for 40 firms soliciting sale of pornographic items.

Church-state relations require new appraisal

The time is ripe for a widespread study of church-state relations both in the churches and secular society in general, a large group of Massachusetts church leaders was told recently. In his address to a special conference on church-state relations, sponsored by the state Council of Churches, Dr. Walter G. Muelder did not mince words in discussing some of the basic issues at stake.

The dean of the Boston University School of Theology was one of the keynote speakers at the Congregational Conference Center in Framingham on June 25.

Social forces significant

Social forces having significance in church-state patterns, he said, include

the population explosion which is precipitating an education explosion, the religious pluralism of the United States, the growth of public social welfare services, and the development of government assistance "to all phases of our culture."

"No simple appeal to the slogan of separation of church and state can illuminate what should be done in any particular case," Dean Muelder declared. "Each must be examined on its merits in the light of a total Christian philosophy of society."

Conflicting views between Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews, said the dean, require us to ask what price in church-state relations are groups willing to pay for continuing religious pluralism?

Politics offend minority

"Even political action," he continued, "is getting self-conscious due to a desire not to offend any religious minority."

Church people must find an answer to the main question before problems of birth control information, parochial school financing, Sunday closing laws and other tensions can be resolved, Dean Muelder said. He added that religious welfare agencies must also re-define their goals and functions in relationship to the expansion of predominantly public programs. "In doing this," he concluded, "the work of councils of churches is of special significance."

Family paradise hard to maintain in modern times

Americans may wake up to find themselves "damned in the midst of paradise" if they ignore the dangers which accompany the advances in modern living, says Methodist theologian Haskell M. Miller.

"A family can be a hot-bed for bigotry, prejudice and selfishness or it can encourage generosity, truth and values."

Dr. Miller, professor of social ethics at Wesley Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C., was the principal speaker at a South-wide Family Life Conference held in June at the Lake

Junaluska Methodist summer assembly in North Carolina.

"We are proud of our marvelous advances and achievements in comfort, health, leisure, adventure, variety and entertainment," Dr. Miller said.

Easy living overshadowed

But he warned that these evidences of easy living are overshadowed by "the clouds of pathos and tragedy that hang over so much of American family life, marked by the rising rates of divorce, juvenile delinquency, neglected and abandoned children, per-

Dr. Miller pointed out that Jesus' favorite analogy was that of the family as a prototype of the kingdom of God. "Marriages are made in the home," he noted, "and for Christians the family is the keystone in the arch of the kingdom of God."

He urged greater emphasis on family devotionals, advising that "the Bible should be used not as a straight jacket, but as a lamp."

Love, marriage simplified

Americans tend to over-simplify love and marriage, Dr. Miller said.

"We believe that a marriage without love is almost a sacrilege," he said, "but too many Americans have made romantic love the almost exclusive foundation of marriage and home-making."

He cautioned that "We must frankly face the fact that romantic love and the forms of institutional life based upon it are in serious jeopardy in contemporary American society."

"Romance is worth saving, and it can be saved," he concluded. "No other basis for relationships between the sexes can compare with it in terms of personal, social and spiritual values—when it is properly disciplined and conserved."

Letters bearing Masaryk stamps are undelivered

In its recent philatelic series on Champions of Liberty, the Post Office department of the United States issued a four cent stamp picturing Thomas G. Masaryk, the founder of the Czechoslovak Republic at the close of World War I.

However, the present communist government of Czechoslovakia does not regard Masaryk with the same high respect in which he is held in this country. Without announcement, the Prague government withheld the delivery of letters from the United

States bearing Masaryk stamps.

After evidence of this fact was presented to the Post Office department, the United States made a formal inquiry of the government of Czechoslovakia. No reply has apparently been received.

Meanwhile, thousands of "first-day covers" with stamps commemorating Lenin and the "liberation" of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet army have been delivered in this country. sonality sickness and character defects."

...at your service

Latest revision of CSC local church legislation

Editors of the *Methodist Discipline* have just completed work on the section regarding the local church Commission on Christian Social Concerns, new legislation passed at the 1960 General Conference.

Since this later revision contains cross references and some material not included in the version printed by *Contact* June 1, it is included in full here for reference:

SEC. II Commissions

¶ 219. 1) No local church, however small, is adequately and effectively organized unless there is set up a minimum structure for participating in five of the major concerns of the Church Universal—evangelism, education, missions, stewardship and Christian social concerns. To the Official Board, in co-operation with the pastor, is especially committed the promotion and administration of these phases of the church's life and ministry. It shall be the duty of the board to give continuous leadership and oversight therein, through five commissions, duly constituted, whose respective duties are hereinafter defined (¶¶ 220-76): (1) the Commission on Membership and Evangelism; (2) the Commission on Education; (3) the Commission on Missions; (4) the Commission on Stewardship and Finance; (5) the Commission on Christian Social Concerns; *provided* that, when desired, a Commission on Worship (¶ 276) may also be constituted for the promotion and supervision of this concern of the church. Each commission shall be elected by the Quarterly Conference (¶ 144), or by the board if the Quarterly Conference fails to do so, and shall be auxiliary to the board. The pastor and the church lay leader shall be *ex officio* members of each commission.

2) To develop a unified church program, each commission shall include a representative elected by each other commission not otherwise represented among its membership.

3) Interim vacancies among commission members elected by the Quarterly Conference or Annual Church Conference may be filled by the Official Board.

4) The Official Board may also organize such committees (¶ 278) as are needed to effect a broad coverage of the manifold interests of the church.

SEC. VII. The Commission on Christian Social Concerns

¶ 274. 1) A Commission on Christian Social Concerns shall be constituted by the Quarterly Conference, as provided in ¶¶ 144, 219, composed of four or more mem-

bers elected by the Quarterly Conference. In addition the pastor, church lay leader, secretary of Christian social relations of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, chairman of Christian citizenship of the Methodist Youth Fellowship, and hospitals and homes steward shall be *ex officio* members; preferably no one of these shall serve as chairman. There shall also be representatives of other commissions as provided in ¶ 219.2.

2) In addition to the chairman elected by the Quarterly Conference (¶ 143.6) the commission may elect a vice-chairman, a secretary, and such other officers

as may be necessary.

3) The commission shall develop and promote programs and study and action projects in the following areas of Christian social concern: temperance and general welfare; peace and world order; and human relations and economic affairs. To this end, it may divide its membership into three committees of approximately equal size, patterned after the divisions of the general board (¶¶ 1535-41).

¶ 275. 1) The commission shall provide for the observance of World Order Sunday, which shall be observed annually in each local church on the Sunday established by the proper department of the National Council of Churches (¶ 296.2e).

2) The commission shall, in co-operation with the pastor, promote in the local church the observance of Commitment Day on the first Sunday in December (¶¶ 296.2f, 1536).

New members listed for CSC general board

Now that all of the jurisdictions have met, members have been elected to the new General Board of Christian Social Concerns. Additional members-at-large will be elected by the board at one of its first meetings.

Also meeting with the board during the quadrennium will be representatives of the Methodist Youth Fellowship, Methodist Student Movement, Woman's Division of Christian Service and other church agencies.

First meeting of the new board will be Sept. 29, 1960, at the Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C.

Bishop Gerald C. Ensley is convener.

Central Jurisdiction: J. P. Brawley, Mrs. Martin L. Harvey, the Rev. W. R. Hazzard, the Rev. Robert E. Hayes, Charles S. Scott, the Rev. John Washington, Bishop Matthew W. Clair, Jr., Bishop Prince A. Taylor.

North Central: the Rev. Dennis F. Nyberg, the Rev. Joseph Albrecht, the Rev. Frank Templin, the Rev. Russell H. Hoy, the Rev. Lee Moorehead, the Rev. Winslow Wilson, C. Maxwell Stanley, Edward Laylin, Mrs. E. E. Kinkel, Harold M.

Karls, Donald Marshall, Mrs. Richard Bauer, Bishop Hazen G. Werner, Bishop F. Gerald Ensley.

Northeastern: Dr. Walter G. Muelder, Robert D. Jones, J. Edward Carothers, M. E. Lindstrom, Samuel J. Truscott, James Lytle, Everett R. Jones, T. Sterling Evans, Dr. John McConnell, George Culberson, Bishop W. Ralph Ward, Bishop John Wesley Lord.

South Central: the Rev. Albert F. Bramble, the Rev. James S. Chubb, Dr. Douglas Jackson, the Rev. Lycurgus M. Starkey, Jr., the Rev. Leland Clegg, Dr. Matt L. Ellis, Russell Smith, Elton Mims, George Seiberling, R. E. Smith, Bishop Eugene M. Frank, Bishop Kenneth Cope-land.

Southeastern: the Rev. Angel C. Fuster, the Rev. George A. Foster, the Rev. Ralph W. Mahney, the Rev. Ted Hightower, the Rev. C. D. Barclift, the Rev. R. Wright Spears, the Rev. C. C. Herbert, Jr., Robert R. Mann, John C. Satterfield, L. F. Waid, Samuel J. Boykin, Joseph E. Wroten, Kenneth Morgan, Mrs. Richard G. Pullen, Bishop Nolan B. Harmon, Bishop Paul Hardin.

Western Jurisdiction: the Rev. Robert W. Moon, the Rev. Stanley S. McKee, the Rev. Monroe J. Wilcox, Dr. Ledru A. Williams, Raymond Miller, Judge Lyle Truax, Bishop A. Raymond Grant, Bishop Glenn R. Phillips.

Youth's concern about sex...

Sex Facts for Adolescents; available from the Service Department, Board of Education, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn.; \$.20 per dozen, \$1 per 100.

When Dr. Richmond Barbour recently mentioned this pamphlet in his column in *Together* entitled "Teens Together," more than 1,500 young people replied. The question which he was asked was "I'm thirteen. I was embarrassed in class because I asked a question which showed I didn't know how babies got started. Is there a pamphlet which I can get which tells about sex?"

Dr. Barbour answered this question as follows: "The Department of the Christian Family of the General Board of Education of The Methodist Church has a helpful pamphlet, *Sex Facts for Adolescents*. You can get it by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope with a letter asking for it. Address your letter to the Department of the Christian Family, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn."

The letters poured in. Several of them showed that these young people did not get any help at home and were honestly seeking for some sound information about the facts of life.

The church has a responsibility to help parents answer their children's questions.

Sex Facts for Adolescents is one of a series of six pamphlets on preparation for marriage with the following titles: *Sex Facts for Adolescents*; *Data for Dating*; *Going Steady*; *How Do I Know It's Love?*; *Now You Are Engaged*; *What Is a Christian Home?* A sample set of these leaflets may be secured by sending \$.15 and a stamped self-addressed envelope with eight cents postage to the Board of Education Service Department.

Leadership listed for National Youth School

The first National Youth School of Moral Concerns is to be held at Oklahoma City University Aug. 22-28, 1960. Persons eligible to attend are the Annual Conference Youth Chairmen of Citizenship and Christian Fellowship plus their advisors or alternates. The Conference Director of Youth Work is also eligible.

Cost will be \$30 per person. Conference Boards of Christian Social Concerns should assist by providing scholarships and conferring with Conference Youth Councils to stimulate interest in the school. Registrations should be sent to: Youth School of Moral Concerns, Box 871, Nashville 2, Tenn. with an \$8 registration fee.

Leadership includes Miss Emogene Dunlap, Dr. Caradine R. Hooton, Sam Griffin, Miss Marilyn Baldwin, General Board of Christian Social Concerns; the Rev. Donald Kuhn, Admission Counselor, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Allene Block, First Methodist church, Jacksonville, Texas; Miss Ruth Emory, General Board of Education; the Rev. Tom Shipp, Lovers' Lane Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas; Dr. Edwin Fair, Ponca City, Okla.; the Rev. Jameson Jones, *Motive* editor; the Rev. Dale White, Stoughton, Mass., and others.

by
Caradine R. Hooton

The Council of Bishops and all Jurisdictional Conferences have elected men and women of stature to the new Board of Christian Social Concerns. The organizational meeting on September 29, will bring together many new leaders, representing every interest of Methodism.

It is expected that in this one-day session, general officers will be selected and divisional leaders designated. The adoption of policies, the nomination of members at large, and the creation of the governing Executive committee will likely precede the completion of divisional staff structuring.

The Committee of Bishops and members of the Council of Secretaries have collaborated in suggesting to the churches, nine specific "thrusts" for the current quadrennium. Although we have already established over 16,000 local church commissions, our combined purpose of organizing commissions of Christian Social Concerns in every Methodist charge will now be greatly intensified.

Among the quadrennial emphases relating to social issues, will be: (1) *Alcohol and the Alcoholic*—new perspective on our responsibility in persistent problems; (2) *Peace and World Order*—the key to any future; (3) *Human Relations*—to help all God's children travel the Freedom Road; (4) *Moral Man and the Moral Society*—economic life, proving ground of our Christian Ethics.

It was decided that early in the new year, and following the first Quadrennial Emphasis on Evangelism, the total leadership of our Councils, Annual Conferences and Districts will be asked to support plans to select and send proper delegations to the first big convocation of 1960-64, which will be the National Methodist Conference in Washington, D. C., April 24-28, 1961.

Meanwhile, Methodists face at once the greatest challenge and opportunity of history to prepare our hearts, homes and churches to make "Jesus Christ the Lord of life."

report from

• DIVISION OF PEACE AND WORLD ORDER

Resources . . .

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights—A Standard of Achievement; published by Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.; \$.25:

This United Nations booklet describes the meaning and influence of this Declaration, the text of which appears in the annex.

Of all declarations of the rights of men, this is the most comprehensive. It is a living document whose effects are seen in today's happenings around the world.

In the meaning of the Declaration the essence of the 30 articles are given in brief, understandable paragraphs. The first two and the last three are of a general character and the remaining 25 are divided into (1) personal, civil and political rights, and (2) economic, social and cultural rights. Each of these sections contains its own measures of implementation.

The influence of the Declaration is cited in some of the many official acts of the United Nations, of individual governments and of nongovernmental organizations. Judicial decisions and opinions have noted the authority of the Declaration in many countries. It has in truth become "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations."

We recommend this booklet highly as a simplified, informative and stimulating study of a Declaration which is basic in man's struggle for freedom.

Assignment: Overseas, by John Rosengrant and others; Thomas Y. Crowell company, New York 16, N. Y.; \$1.95.

Going abroad? We recommend this book. It deals with becoming a welcome resident and a worthy Christian abroad.

The several authors range from Dr. Edwin M. Wright of the Depart-

ment of Career Studies of the Department of State to Dr. Elmer G. Homrighausen of Princeton Theological Seminary.

This book bears witness to the fact that every Christian, no matter what his profession, makes his Christian witness, and the time is ripe for greater lay witness. Together the authors give a comprehensive picture of the areas where more information and understanding is needed. We must see the need for a world community and the necessity for cultural



empathy; a much deeper appreciation of peoples, their religions, and their ways. Basic to this is an understanding of the effects of the distribution of population and natural resources, the difficulties in foreign policy, the significance of the government exchange program, the uniqueness of Christianity, and the place of missions in the total picture.

Many practical suggestions are given for participation in another culture that we may avoid "the rut of the American community" and witness to our faith in home, church, industry, and community life.

by

The Democratic and Republican political conventions have met, written their platforms, nominated their candidates and adjourned.

The next question that comes to mind is the kind of campaign which will be conducted by the candidates and their supporters. Will the issues raised, the criticism expressed and the policies advocated contribute both to the education of the electorate and the shaping of wise future policies? We who will be called upon to make a choice in November ought not sit idly by while the main actors determine the course of the campaign.

This is a time when candidates for public office are unusually sensitive to the expressed concerns of their constituents. They are interested in the reaction of the voters to various policies and wonder to what extent they themselves dare go in questioning prevailing assumptions and proposing significant changes in national direction.

While personal interviews and telephone calls are to be preferred, telegrams and letters to candidates—not only for President and Vice-President, but also for the House and Senate—will receive special attention and make more of a difference now than at any other time in the next four years.

Three items stand out as most important in the field of foreign policy: a continued moratorium on nuclear testing with negotiation on research and inspection techniques; renewed efforts to reach an agreement on first steps toward disarmament; and a substantial increase in foreign economic aid to underdeveloped countries.

Will you lift your voice and use your freedom to make a Christian witness in international affairs?

report from

• DIVISION OF HUMAN RELATIONS AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Program resources . . .

The Church in a Dynamic Society; available through the Department on Church and Society, Division of Studies, World Council of Churches, 17 route de Malagnou, Geneva, Switzerland.

This paper deals with several topics of very great importance to social action workers.

It contains the following: "Studies on the Pattern of Urban-Rural Development in the United States of America, Africa and Japan;" "Freedom of Choice for the Individual;" "The Threat of the Hidden Persuaders" (this looks at the American scene and is written by the Rev. Malcolm Boyd, who for many years was a top public relations man and is now an ordained minister); "Political, Economic and Ethical Consequences of Agricultural Price Supports" (by Professor Kenneth Boulding of the University of Michigan and now director of the Department of Economics of the University of the West Indies).

Vote of confidence in student loyalty

an Editorial from the Chicago, Ill., Sun-Times—

We congratulate the U. S. Senate for pausing long enough in a year dominated by politics and international crises to vote the "denial of disloyalty" requirement out of the National Defense Education act.

As one great university after another went strongly on record against the disclaimer requirement that had been added to the regular oath of allegiance, the Senate obviously became convinced that the protests were rooted in solid convictions that had nothing to do with any leftishness or softness toward communism.

Students, university presidents and many others contended that to require applicants for federal scholar-

Racial Crisis and the Press; by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer; published by the Southern Regional Council.

This pamphlet deals with two topics: "Racial Stories in the News" and "The Press and the Schools."

For an up-to-date and objective interpretation of the most crucial topics so far as the press is concerned, we can recommend this book very highly.

School Desegregation: the first six years. This Southern regional pamphlet is a factual analysis of happenings since the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

ship funds to take a special, supplementary oath of non-membership in a subversive organization was discriminatory, insulting and foolish besides. No communist would hesitate to lie if it suited his purpose. And a loyal citizen who vows to defend the Constitution and laws of United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, surely has said all that need be said.

We urge the House to follow the Senate in removing the special affidavit requirement from the Education act. It will be a fitting vote of confidence in a group of American youths who are entitled—with all other Americans—to the assumption of their loyalty in the absence of any shred of evidence to the contrary.



Southern School News Vol. 7, No. 1, July 1960.

This issue gives the most comprehensive current analysis of the present situation on the suits in the courts over desegregation in the public schools.

It would be highly important for persons who wish to get this information and be properly informed on a factual basis, free from editorial and propaganda comment, to secure this particular issue. Better still, make a subscription on a yearly basis.

Released Time for Religious Education; available from F. A. Robinson, Christian Social Concerns chairman, Silverado Methodist church, 2990 Delta Avenue, Long Beach 10, Calif.

Compiled by the Citizens-Staff Advisory committee of the Pasadena, Calif., Board of Education, this was a case study report. It is the best thing we have seen on a community basis dealing with this very ticklish subject.

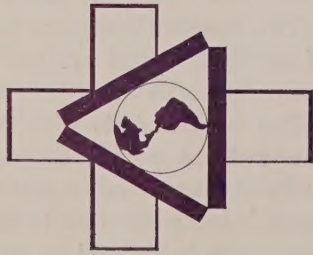
Discrimination in Housing; by Eunice and George Grier; available from Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.; \$35 per copy.

This handbook appears to be one of the best factual studies in short compass that is out.

The booklet deals with the problem and the people, discrimination and why it happens, the cost of segregated housing, the cost to the entire community in such things as tensions and fears and their effects on urban renewal and the spread of blight.

General Board of Christian Social Concerns of The Methodist Church

100 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington 2, D. C.



The new Board of Christian Social Concerns (national and conference, as well as local church commission) has been charged with carrying out study, program and action in many areas of concern. More may be added later. Many of these areas are new, and some have been shifted to new divisions. For your reference here is a listing of the areas of concern.

Division of Peace and World Order

American foreign policy
United Nations and related international organizations
Disarmament and nuclear weapon control
Space control
Foreign aid
Tariffs and trade
Immigration and naturalization
Military policy and conscription legislation
Conscientious objectors and the draft

Division of Human Relations and Economic Affairs

Race relations
Civil liberties
Public policy on education
Church and state
Civic responsibility
Labor-management relations
Agriculture
Conservation
Government and private economic policy and practices
Technological change
Unemployment
Housing
Migrant labor*

Division of Temperance and General Welfare

Alcohol problems
Addiction to injurious habits such as use of tobacco and drugs
Gambling
Pornography
Juvenile delinquency and crime
Penal system and rehabilitation
Mental health and medical care
Problems of the aging
Population and planned parenthood
Traffic safety
Capital punishment*

* Not specifically assigned by General Conference